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RETURN OF OUR SERBIAN UNITS.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

Good News from Holland.

The Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht is holding large, crowded meetings in towns and villages throughout the country. Many new members are being enrolled. These are mostly women, the men being told that they can give practical help by bringing pressure on their members, while the women can very effectively help by enrolling as members, and so proving that they want the vote. At Haarlem a few nights ago, 108 paying members were enrolled. At these meetings there are generally one, and sometimes two or even three members of Parliament, who belong either to the Social Democrats, the Radicals, or advanced Liberals. For the first time, the different political parties are inviting the Board of the Vereeniging to come to discuss the question with them. Already they have been received by the Social Democrats, the Radicals, the Roman Catholics, and one of the branches of the Clerical Party. Formerly they only saw individual supporters. Many magazines and newspapers, who had never taken an interest in the question before, are asking for articles. So stimulating is the influence of even the prospect of the vote. We hope next week to publish an account of the present position of Women's Suffrage in Holland.

Women's Service in Munition Making.

An illustrated handbook on the Employment of Women on Munitions of War has just been published by the Ministry of Munitions, with a view, as Mr. Lloyd George explains in the preface, to acting as an incentive and a guide in many factories where employers and employed have been sceptical as to the possibilities of dilution." Readers of THE COMMON CAUSE are already aware of the important part which women are taking in munition-making; but many people have still but little idea of the number of processes on which women are now engaged, and the illustrations of the handbook, showing them at work on parts of guns, shells, aeroplanes, motor-cars, and other machinery of war, will bring home as a surprise the fact that, as *The Daily Telegraph* points out, "without the service of women in this part of the nation's task, the participation of this country in the Continental warfare would not be possible."

Health of Munition Workers.

Two further memoranda have been issued by the Health of Munitions Workers' Committee, one dealing with "the employment of women," and the other with "hours of work."

After calling attention to the patriotism which women of all classes have shown by the ready response to the call for workers in the munition factory, the Committee point out that it is more than ever necessary to consider the well-being of young girls fresh from school, of the prospective mother, and of the mother whose care is especially claimed during the first months of her infant's life; for while their welfare is of greater importance than ever to the State, it is threatened much more than ordinarily by conditions of employment.

While considering, from the evidence before them, that the employment of women at night is unsatisfactory, the Committee consider that it is for the present inevitable, and have turned their attention to devising safeguards for the protection of health. They demand improved means of transit to and from work, the adoption of the three-shift system wherever possible, and the arrangement of week-end rest and a periodic holiday. They also recommend that canteens should be opened at every change of shift, and cloakrooms and drying rooms provided for wet weather, and again insist upon the need for the appointment of forewomen and welfare supervisors.

We hope to give further details of the Committee's recommendations in a later issue.

The Rights of Citizenship.

"Never in the history of this country was it so necessary for women workers to be properly organised," said Mr. Parish Councillor Millar, speaking at a "Petition" meeting held by the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, at Leith on February 3rd. "Women's position in the labour market was in a specially difficult and critical condition, and would be more so when the war was over. It was absolutely necessary that they should have the protection of the vote. Those men who were loud in their praise of women's work, and were taking full advantage of it, would, in his opinion, be acting in a cowardly fashion if they refused to help them to claim the rights of citizenship."

The Chairman, Mr. Henry Drummond, dwelt on the magnificent work done by women since the outbreak of war, both at home and in the hospitals of France and Serbia, and said that they had sacrificed their own interests to those of their country. To broaden the franchise for men without including women would be to take an absolutely unfair advantage of their present position. He called on the electors present to sign the petition to include women in the forthcoming Register or Service Franchise Bill, so that they may come upon the Register in time to take their proper place in the next General Election.

Women's Co-operation Found Essential.

As we indicated last week, instruction for Settlers' wives forms part of the scheme drawn up by the Departmental Committee for the settlement of discharged sailors and soldiers upon the land. The report of the Committee has now been published, and we are glad to see they realise how essential women's co-operation is to the success of the settlement. "In the case of married men," says the report, "we are of opinion that special consideration should be given to the capacity of the men's wives

to assist in the work, and to their willingness to settle on the land. Experience has shown that the success of the small holder largely depends on the co-operation of his family, and especially of his wife, and that difficulties often arise in endeavouring to settle on the land families who have been accustomed to farm life, unless the wives as well as their husbands are likely to take kindly to the conditions of life in the country."

Making Country Life Attractive to Women.

The Committee point out the importance of making the conditions of country life as attractive as possible to women, and recommend that women's institutes or clubs should be started in connection with their proposals for settling ex-Service men on the land. Such institutes have been very successful in Canada in improving the conditions of home life, raising the standard of living, providing means of social recreation, and, generally, in giving women a greater interest in country pursuits, and they have already been started in some parts of this country.

Business Ability and the Vote.

Women in the Southern States of America will win the vote through their ability in business, considers Mrs. G. H. Mathis, President of the Alabama Diversified Farmjng Association. "Half of the farm-land in Alabama is owned by women," she states. "Women own two-thirds of Mississippi and two-thirds of the City of New Orleans. In the South, where so much of the property is in the hands of women, we are beginning to see the injustice of 'taxation without representation.'" Mrs. Mathis, says the *Woman's Journal*, is a successful business woman, who has not only made a fortune for herself but has greatly increased the prosperity of many Alabama farmers by making worn-out farms pay.

The Coming Paper Crisis.

Will all our readers please help us to avoid waste of paper by giving Definite Orders to their newsagents for The Common Cause to be delivered *weekly*, instead of relying on getting chance copies?

The Florence Nightingale Memorial.

The memorial to Florence Nightingale in the crypt of St. Paul's, was unveiled on February 14th by Her Majesty Queen Mary. The great cathedral was nearly filled, and, as was appropriate, most of the great audience consisted of women, though men of the Army and Navy both came to do homage to the memory of the great woman, to whom both Services owe so much. Ranks of nurses in uniform filled the rows of chairs before the choir and immediately behind the chair reserved for the Queen and Princess Mary. It is the first time, we believe, that such acknowledgment has been made of a woman's services to the State. Perhaps only in such times as these is the full significance of those words adequately realised, in which thanks were given for the "gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy servant, Florence Nightingale."

"The Song of Poland."

"No other poet has, like Chopin, embodied in art the romance of the land and people of Poland," wrote Chopin's biographer, Friederich Niecks, and it has been said that Chopin did for Polish folk-music what Robert Burns did for Scottish folk-songs. When, as a child, Chopin used to listen to the dance-songs and *mazureks* which the peasants played, they were all treasured up in his memory, and transmuted afterwards into music, which always retained the strongly accentuated dance-rhythms characteristic of Poland. But though Polish folk-music is dance-music, it is, above all things, sad; it is "the music of an unhappy people, over whom the wheel of fortune has passed again and again with crushing weight." And Chopin was a true Pole in this respect. His *Dirge of Poland*, composed in 1831, after the fruitless struggle against Russia and the fall of Warsaw, is the expression of his despair for his fatherland. All his music is dominated by the sense of the tragedy, of the suffering of a proud and sensitive race, who, crushed by the brutal violence of their conquerors, find that their only life lies in the things of the spirit and intellect.

Return of Our Serbian Units.

Most of the members of the Serbian Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have now returned in safety to Britain, the second Unit, under Dr. Alice Hutchison, and some of the first Unit arriving in London on Saturday; and it is confidently expected that Dr. Elsie Inglis will shortly follow with the remaining nurses. Considering all the hardships they have been through, the party looked wonderfully well, and they also looked most creditably smart, having been able to re-equip themselves to a certain extent on the way home.

Adventures of Dr. Hutchison's Unit.

All were enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Hutchison, and the way in which she fought the authorities on behalf of the nurses of her charge, refusing to allow herself to be bullied or browbeaten. The treatment of the second Unit was bad; but it would have been much worse if it had not been for Dr. Hutchison's firmness and tact. Constantly she made complaints, and though her demands were not always granted, she succeeded, on many occasions, in obtaining some alleviation of their lot.

The resourcefulness of Miss Jack, the administrator, was also greatly appreciated by the nurses, who declare that they will never go out again under another doctor or another administrator. Miss Jack was most ingenious in obtaining food for the party, when they were left to cater for themselves—a difficult task in a hostile country, as may well be imagined. In many other ways, too, she was able to modify their discomfort, and her inventiveness was shown also in tackling the problem of costume. On one occasion she cut out three very stylish skirts from army blankets. Prices, Miss Jack told me, when I went to welcome the Unit, were very high. Butter was 5s. or 6s. a pound, and milk was unobtainable; bread was strictly allowanced, by a system of bread-tickets, to a slice and a-half a day; and meat was very scarce.

It will be remembered that Dr. Hutchison's Unit was working in a camp hospital at Valjevo, in the North-West of Serbia, not far from the frontier. This they had to evacuate early in October, after working for some time to the sound of distant cannonade, but the Unit were able to take their equipment with them to Poshega, where it was thought they would be safe. Here Dr. Hutchison was to form a base hospital, and things had just been got into working order when a telegram came from Colonel Gentitch, head of the Serbian Medical Service, with directions to move on another stage.

At Vrnjeacka Banja, which was reached on October 29th, they were given a hospital of a hundred beds, but had only the equipment they could carry themselves, as the bullock waggons were so busy bringing up ammunition and wounded that the heavy equipment could not be fetched from the station, which was some way off. Soon came grave news of the further retreat of the Serbian Army. Sir Ralph Paget warned the British Units of approaching danger, and offered to get away as many nurses as he could; but he was only able to take a few members from each Unit, and these had all to be robust and in good health, in view of the hardships they would have to face.

The adventures of those of the Scottish Women who joined in the three-hundred-mile trek with the Serbian Army have already been related in The Common Cause. Most of the Unit stayed on at Vrnjeacka Banja, and continued their work of looking after the Serbian wounded, even after the Austrians had entered the town.

In the Hands of the Enemy.

The invaders, said Dr. Hutchison, came in very quietly on November 10th, and behaved quite well. All the Hospital Units had to report themselves to the Austrian commander, but the Scottish Women were allowed to carry on their work without undue interference for about a fortnight, and were decently enough treated. After this it was decided to send them away, as the town was very full. On November 29th orders came to leave for Krushevatz, to work in a hospital there. They were not, however, allowed to take their equipment, which was seized for use in the enemy's own hospitals; but Dr. Hutchison insisted on getting a receipt for this, in order that it might be paid for after the war, according to the provisions of the Geneva Convention, refusing to give it up until she got one.

At Krushevatz the Unit were badly housed and fed, but were still politely treated. They were billeted at a little hotel, which was really an officers' hotel, and the officers were always attended to first, so that the women had to put up with short commons and a good deal of discomfort; but the people of the place did their best for them. All the members with whom I talked agreed that the Austrian civilians were quite friendly disposed towards the British, whereas there was a good deal of bitter feeling against the Germans and their overbearing ways.

GUARDED FROM GERMAN SOLDIERS.

On December 4th they were told that they were to be sent to the Hinterland, either to work there or to go home, and for the first time they were placed under guard. At Stallatch, the Unit were kept a whole day and night, because the orders were not clear, and they suffered much unpleasantness and rudeness from some German soldiers, who came round and jeered at them, using the most disgusting and insulting language. With a few exceptions, Dr. Hutchison told me, all the German soldiers they came across behaved like brutes, but most of the Austrian soldiers were kind and polite enough. As no food had been served out to the nurses, Dr. Hutchison demanded rations for them. This made the soldiers furious, and their attitude became so threatening that she claimed the protection of the Austrian commander, who gave them a special guard, locking one side of the horse-box in which they were travelling, and stationing Austrian soldiers in front of the other. He was profuse in his apologies, and reported the offenders to their own officers. Finally they got some food, thanks to the exertions of a kind Austrian officer, who took a great deal of trouble on their behalf.

On the 6th they went on a stage further to a town on the Danube. Here they were a whole day without food. At last Dr. Hutchison rang up the commanding officer in the town, and claimed rations, but they did not get any. When night came they were counted off by a German officer, put in charge of a new guard, and marched down through the streets to the wharf, insulted and jeered at on the way by German soldiers, whose officers made no attempt to check them. On the wharf, they waited some hours for a boat, still without food. They asked for rations, but were told they must wait till they arrived. At last a boat came, and amid the rude remarks of the Germans, they embarked, arriving at the other side very tired and hungry, only to find that they had five kilometres to walk to Keverara. Their guards were sympathetic and polite, but could do nothing for them. Dr. Hutchison, however, refused to allow her nurses to walk all that distance without food, and sent the guard to an officer, who advised them to spend the night in a little wooden hut by the Danube, as apparently no one knew anything at all about their coming, and no quarters had been prepared.

PACKED IN WITH AUSTRIAN ORDERLIES.

"The hut," said Dr. Hutchison, "was full of Austrian orderlies, but as there was nowhere else to go, we had to make the best of it. They were most kind, and gave us some of their bread—for we had still no food given to us—and we made some tea and cocoa, of which we had a small supply of our own. To sleep, we had to lie down as best we could, on tables, benches, or stretchers, many of the orderlies giving up their places to us and lying on the floor. It was a very funny sight!

"In the morning we got up early and washed in the Danube. Then we walked about, as there was no one to take charge. At last a car full of Austrian and German officers chanced to stop, and they told us to go to Keverara, which we did.

"Here our quarters were two rooms, only big enough to hold each eight beds, according to hospital regulations; but in these rooms the whole thirty-four of us had to live. We were only given straw to sleep on, and no sacks to put it in, but, luckily, we had some ticking, and a few sheets of our own. We also had a few blankets of our own, which we had managed to 'steal' from our equipment. I demanded washing basins and a few other necessaries, but these were not given to us, so all we had to wash in were a few canvas bowls we had fortunately brought. We had to draw our own water from a well in the yard, and so little wood was given us that we had to gather sticks when we went for our daily constitutional.

"For food we had coffee and black bread for breakfast, a thick, nasty soup, sometimes with a little meat in it, for dinner, and more coffee and bread for supper. This, I found, was exactly the same as the rations served out to the Russian and Italian soldiers who were prisoners, so I made a protest, pointing out that doctors were entitled to officers' treatment, under the Geneva Convention. After this we got better bread, and fresh meat sometimes, but the food was still unsatisfactory. I found out just before we left that the hospital which supplied our rations had been cheating us.

RECREATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"We were allowed to take exercise in the yard behind the house, and sometimes played rounders there, but could not go into the street without a guard with a rifle—he was told he need not fix his bayonet, because we were ladies. Three armed men were on guard day and night in the passage, and at first were very surly, but gradually their behaviour improved, till at last they became quite friendly. We used to borrow their uniforms for the charades and tableaux which we got up to pass the evenings, and sometimes they took part in those entertainments themselves, but not when we represented the Kaiser or the Emperor Joseph! We made up a beautiful Kaiser one evening, with fierce moustaches of cotton wool.

"On Christmas Day we had quite a jolly time, with a Christmas tree and a first-rate dinner. We went out and got some live geese from the market, which we had killed and cooked, and we had all kinds of cakes, and even butter—at 5s. a pound!

"In the evening we sang carols and drank toasts. We even ventured, for the first time, to sing 'God Save the King,' under our breath. After this we sang it every night, and it cheered us up wonderfully. We had our British flag with us, too. I wound it round my body, under my clothes, when we evacuated our hospital, so that it should not be trampled upon and insulted."

Early in January Dr. Hutchison was told that her Unit was to work in a hospital for cholera. This she refused to allow, unless they were paid, given their proper rank, and treated with respect, and she also demanded an interval for inoculation. "At this," she said, "there was a terrible scene. I was sworn at and cursed, and told I was a coward, but I would not give in." (Another member of the Unit told me that Dr. Hutchison had expressed her willingness to work herself without inoculation, just to show she was not afraid, but refused to let any of the women under her charge take such a risk.)

The interval was granted, and some of the nurses were inoculated, but the Unit was not called upon, after all, to nurse cholera. They learnt afterwards that the German Headquarters refused to pay.

At the end of two months the Scottish Women were handed over to the frontier police, and treated as ordinary interned people. Their quarters were, however, still smaller than before, being accepted on the understanding that the Unit were to be sent home in a few days; but they had a little kitchen in which they cooked their meals themselves and did their own catering, so that they were rather better fed.

The "few days" lengthened out, and nothing more was heard about home. All this time no letters or news had been received, and Dr. Hutchison's request to be allowed to communicate with the American Consul had been refused.

"At the end of three weeks," said Dr. Hutchison, "I again claimed my right to appeal to neutral arbitrators. The captain was quite courteous, and promised to get leave for me to go to Budapest with a guard, but this was afterwards withdrawn on the ground that the affair was being settled, but the officer undertook to get a letter through to the American Consul, which he did."

GUARD'S OBJECTION TO "FLYING."

"In our new quarters, also," said Dr. Hutchison, "we were not allowed to go out without a guard, and the guard had a rooted objection to long walks. After one expedition which we took him he got so tired that he complained to the captain, though we had only been about five or six miles. He reported that it would not be so bad if we would only walk, but we 'flew like geese over the mud.'

"The officer called me up and gravely remonstrated, but I expressed my surprise that Austrian soldiers could not keep up with British women, and insisted that we must have exercise or we should get ill. After this a tall, strapping young man was provided to escort us on our morning walks, and another, not quite so active, for the afternoon shopping expeditions. I used to chaff them after those excursions, and express a hope that they were not too tired, to which they would reply with a sheepish grin.

HOME AT LAST!

"Our next move was to Ketchkemet. Here we were just as badly housed, but the feeding was better, and the people were very kind and polite. We stayed at Ketchkemet six days, at the end of which the officer in charge summoned me and told me we were to be sent home. On my expressing doubt, as we had heard the rumour so often before, he replied that it was

'as certain as poison,' as all directions had been given for our journey to Budapest and Vienna.

"We left on February 4th. Both at Budapest and Vienna the police were most kind, and looked after our comfort in every way. Our troubles were now practically at an end, except for the searching at Feldskirch, on the border, where many of our most cherished possessions were taken from us."

DR. ELSIE INGLIS'S UNIT.

The Unit in charge of Dr. Elsie Inglis, from Kragujevatz, were in some ways more fortunate than Dr. Hutchison's Unit, as they were under the police throughout, instead of under the military authorities, and were most of the time under the protection of the American Consul. When Kragujevatz was evacuated they went to Krushevatz, where they worked for some time in a hospital called the Skola, living in a house some distance away. Then Sir Ralph Paget gave warning that British people would have to leave the country, and soon after a general retreat of the soldiers and townspeople began. Dr. Inglis, however, decided to remain.

"As our chief made up her mind to stay at the post of duty," explained Dr. Helen McDougall, who came in charge of members of Dr. Inglis's Unit who arrived on Saturday, "most of us decided to stay with her."

"The approach of the Germans was heralded by a loud explosion, which turned out to be the blowing up of an ammunition magazine by the retreating Serbians. There was a continuous rattle and shaking of the buildings, and we knew the town was being shelled. Then followed a terrific explosion. All lights went out, and the windows and the doors of the hospital were blown in. For a minute or two we did not know exactly what happened. The hole caused by the bursting shell measured forty feet by thirty feet wide. Shortly afterwards the night nurses arrived at the hospital. Their faces were cut and bleeding, and they reported having passed many dead on the roadway. Food was scarce, and we had to exist on hard cabin biscuits. We had been without bread altogether for ten days and meat for four days.

Quarters Not Fit for Pigs.

"On Sunday morning the Prussian Guard were in the town, and the ordinary German regiments came in later on. At first they took very little notice of us. We had secured another house to live in, and on going over to it in the evening we found the Germans had put a mark on the door, and the soldiers would not allow us in. Then we were cleared out of the Skola in order to make room for the German wounded. We were given a room in the municipal buildings, which Dr. Inglis said was not fit to put pigs in. We settled down to make tea, when a German officer came and shouted at us, and ordered us out at once. After that we were left with a small ward in the Serbian hospital, and, after being ten days without bread, we were put on rations which consisted of black bread, beans, meat—some said it was horseflesh—and coarse pork. We hardly ever got sugar or salt, these commodities being at a premium."

At Christmas, Dr. McDougall concluded, they were definitely told to leave, and a few days later all the nurses were taken to Belgrade. For the rest of the story, we are awaiting the return of Dr. Elsie Inglis.

At Royaumont.

Ascot Women's Suffrage Society Bed.

Paul Heram.—Even in a country where conscription is as complete and as strict as it is in France, there seems to be room for the volunteer. Hundreds of young men, too young to be called upon to serve the State in the Army, are in the trenches of their own free will, and here, in the occupant of the Ascot W.S.S. bed, is an example of the man who is too old to be called up, even in the Territorial Reserve, but who insists on going to the front nevertheless.

Paul Heram is 57 years old, a fine specimen of a man, with hard muscles and a broad chest, and a back as flat as a guardsman's. Only by his brown, wrinkled skin, and his shock of bushy grey hair, would you know him to be an old man. The war came many years too late for him. He wanted to fight the traditional enemy of his country and to take a hand in defending the frontiers. Like Joffre and Gallieni and Foch and de Castelnau, he comes from the Midi, which seems to breed a fine patriotism in its children. But an old fellow who had passed out of the Territorial Reserve was considered to be of no use as a fighting man. The Army would not take him. However, to go to the war and "do his bit" Heram was determined. He left his little property and his vines in the care of his wife, and as a volunteer civilian stretcher-bearer he managed to be of use in the fighting. He was strong and wiry, and determined too, so in a very short time he succeeded in getting into the French Army medical service as a stretcher-bearer, entitled to wear uniform. That was in October last. Ever since then, until he came to Royaumont, this old fellow has been working hard under fire, bringing the wounded out of the trenches. His brother is a doctor, and from him he had learned how to bandage skilfully. One saw, when he came into hospital, that he was quite an experienced emergency nurse.

Somewhat to his chagrin, he was not wounded. Here he was, so keen to fight and die for France, not even allowed to fight, and in hospital without so much as a scratch from a bullet. He had been out riding with some officers on leave, and his horse had fallen down, and on top of him. In trying to extricate himself, he had been kicked in the ribs and had them broken.

I asked Heram how his wife could let an old fellow like himself go off to the war. He drew himself up, and, looking his fiercest, replied: "The women—they *obey!*" Evidently he came to Royaumont a confirmed anti-feminist. But after he left, a long letter from his pen appeared in *L'Eclair*, a weekly paper published in the Midi, and edited by one of his relatives. And this is how he writes of a Women's Hospital:—

"Un vulgaire coup de pied de cheval, me cassant trois côtes, m'a obligé d'abandonner, pour peu de temps, je l'espère, ma place au front, et me voici depuis le 1er juillet, dans ce merveilleux hôpital, connu dans la région sous le nom d'Abbaye de Royaumont. Ce que l'on voit ici, les soins que l'on recoit, le dévouement que vous entoure, contraste tellement avec les établissements militaires que je ne resiste pas au plaisir de vous narrer ce qu'est la vie de blessés dans l'hôpital auxiliaire No. 301 geré par la société 'Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service, N.U.W.S.S.'"

After describing the Abbaye, he continues: "Le corps médical et chirurgical est représenté par quatre doctoresses-chirurgiens et trois doctoresses, sous la haute et très competénte direction de Miss Ivens, médicin chef." He then goes on to speak of the devoted and highly-trained nursing staff, and of the administrative officers, in terms of high praise, and adds a word about the "Miss"—the generic name among French soldiers for our women orderlies. There follows a disquisition on the excellence and abundance of the food, the frequency and thoroughness of the dressings, with a tribute to the efficacy of open windows and long days with beds dragged out into the fresh air. And then: "Un mot sur le recrutement du personnel, tout volontaire, de l'hôspital. Les premières notabilités du monde médical et chirurgical du Royaume Uni sont, ici, très largement représentées. Les Infirmières, je l'ai dit déjà, sont toutes diplomées des grands hôpitaux et les miss, representant la haute société écossaise et anglaise, apportent, avec tout leur dévouement, la part qu'elles-mêmes voudraient prendre à cette guerre. De pareils éléments expliquent les merveilleux et rapides résultats obtenus."

Then he winds up: "Ne veuillez voir, dans cette lettre déjà longue, que l'hommage que je tiens à rendre en mon nom et au nom des blessés soignés ici, à l'administration de cet hôspital, aux soins dévoués qui y sont donnés, et à la toute maternelle assistance que tous y reçoivent. C'est un dernier témoignage qu'avant de quitter ces lieux je tiens à rendre au 'Scottish Women's Hospital,' témoignage qui, tout faible qu'il soit, n'en reste pas moins le fidèle interprète de ma profonde gratitude —P.H."

Cicely Hamilton.

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An Incident in the Thirty Years' War.

History, until recent times, has little to say about women organising themselves for any special purpose, and the following almost forgotten incident, which took place nearly three hundred years ago, is therefore of special interest :—

During the Thirty Years' War—in the beginning, a struggle for the religious liberty of Bohemia and the German Protestant States against the Catholic States of the Empire—peaceful citizens were often subjected to much persecution, and many thousands suffered imprisonment rather than change their religion.

The old town of Löwenberg, in Silesia, with its population of 6,500, did not escape from these trials. In 1629 the town had already suffered so much that the inhabitants were beginning to lose courage, and, fearing the force which would be used if they resisted, the citizens were persuaded to part from their clergy, and in their place came the hated Jesuits. The latter made repeated attempts to establish their religion, with the result that the greater number of the people lived as exiles just outside the town, and were only driven back to their homes through cold and hunger. In 1631 a Catholic priest was, however, appointed, and the governors of the town began to hope that all opposition had at last been stamped out. Opposition there was, however, and it came from a totally unexpected source. Freytag gives the following incident at length, quoting from a contemporary :—

On April 9th, 1631, a council, consisting of the priest and half-a-dozen of the leading town councillors, was held at the Rathaus. The priest then laid his proposal before them, which was to the effect that, as a deputation from the town was shortly to be sent to His Majesty, the Chancellor and he had come to the conclusion that it would be of great advantage if before leaving, all the women of the town were compelled to adopt their religion (Roman Catholicism). The result would be that they were sure to be greatly praised for their industry and zeal, and would be treated with special favour. "If the women will not agree to this," he concluded, "we have prisons enough to compel them."

The Chancellor fully agreed with him. "If they will not give in," he said, "we must lock up the highest in rank, the others will soon agree then."

Another said he thought it better if husband and wife were of the same religion, and disapproved of the plan, while a third suggested all the women should be locked up together. Finally it was decided that they should be summoned to the Rathaus. A messenger was despatched, and after an interval, he returned to announce that the women had arrived.

"Ask them in here," said the Chancellor. But the servant replied, "Sir, there is not room for them all. I should think about 500 have come. The Rathaus is almost full; already the women are sitting on the stairs."

"What have you done?" began the priest, in alarm. "I only wanted to see the wives of the councillors, aldermen, and jury first of all. What shall we do to get rid of some of them?" he continued, when the messenger had explained that he had told each woman he met to tell the others to come.

"Do not worry," said the Chancellor, "we will manage it all satisfactorily, and only see the best-known women. When they find these are threatened with being locked up, the others will soon run away." And he told the servant to call in a certain number of women whom he selected.

"We will not be separated," said the Chancellor's wife, who was at the head of the procession, on hearing the message. "Where I am my followers will remain. Tell them we do not wish to be separated."

Another message followed, that they must be obedient, or they would regret it; but the women once more announced that they would not be divided, and that there should be no difference in their treatment.

It was then agreed that the Town Clerk should go out and speak to them. But all was in vain.

"Do you think," said the Chancellor's wife, "that we poor women are so stupid that we have not noticed all the planning to make us change our religion against our consciences. . . . Where I am my followers remain." She turned round and faced the crowd. "Women, what do you wish?" she cried, and they all replied, "Yes, yes, we will remain together!"

The Town Clerk then became rather frightened, and, hurrying back to the others, announced that the whole plan was in not a little danger; he had seen, too, that nearly every woman had a large bunch of keys hanging at her side.* On hearing this, the men completely lost their courage; they did not know in the least what to do, and each one wished he were somewhere else. The first to recover was the Town Clerk. "I know of a good way of escaping from the women," he began. "If the gentlemen will have both gates of the Rathaus locked, we will very quietly get out by means of the underground room and through the turret door, and they will not know in the least how we got away."

This plan appealed to all. The women were locked in, the turret door opened, and the men, obeying the orders of the clerk to "run as quickly as possible, but above all quietly, that the women may not find out," hastened off.

While the Chancellor was going home he came to the conclusion that perhaps there was something wrong with the scheme. There were many children hurrying to the Rathaus, anxious to bring food and drink to the imprisoned women, as well as a considerable number of men who wanted to know what had happened to their wives, and why they had been locked up. Then the Chancellor took courage and sent round to his colleagues, telling them to come at once to his house.

After some difficulty they were all found, and assembled at the Chancellor's house, with the exception of the priest, who declared he was too exhausted and needed rest, and could only be persuaded to come after another message had been sent saying that, as originator of the plan, it was absolutely necessary he should be present.

No account is to be had of exactly what happened at this meeting, but it is certain that there was a great deal of discussion, as well as some quarrelling. At length it was agreed that three of the councillors present should go to the women and explain matters in the most friendly way possible. They proceeded therefore once more to the Rathaus, and told the women all that was required of them was that they should attend the services held by the priest. The Chancellor's wife, however, once again refused to listen, and scornfully laughed at the proposal, while all agreed that they would not be compelled to go to Church in this manner.

When it was seen that the women were all united in this, the men were obliged to go away again, and as it was useless to keep them locked up in the Rathaus, they were allowed to go home.

On the next day the wives of the Chancellor and Burgomeister were asked to see the priest alone. He made yet another attempt to gain his end, and once more the women resisted and refused to set the others the example he desired. Then he urged them to tell the others that they had asked for, and obtained a fortnight to think the matter over; and this, too, they refused.

Meanwhile, while the priest was arguing with the two, a great crowd of women, a larger number even than on the previous occasion, had assembled outside. The priest had, however, realised by this time that his scheme was unsuccessful; the only thing left was to tell the women that nothing further would be done in the matter. So the women went quietly home again, and thus the priest's attempt to obtain converts in this manner was never carried out.

The troubles of Löwenberg did not, however, end here, unfortunately, for in 1639 there were only forty citizens left in the town. What happened to the women the historian does not know; it is hoped, however, he adds, that they fled with their husbands to Breslau or Poland.

E. C.

* A bunch of keys was considered a symbol of power and justice among women in the Middle Ages.

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An Appeal to M.P.'s Who Want Justice for Women.

A SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY ORDINANCE ABOUT TO BE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT, AND URGENTLY NEEDING TO BE BLOCKED.

There is now about to be presented to Parliament for the approval of His Majesty in Council, an Ordinance of the four Scottish University Courts, which has two features open to objection. It is to regulate the preliminary examinations, which profoundly influence the teaching of the schools. Teachers feel in Scotland, more than elsewhere, the need of being able to tell parents that the children are ready for the University if required to go there. The munificence of Andrew Carnegie in providing for the payment of University fees, has intensified this, and so much aggravated certain defects of the Universities that they are in some ways a public nuisance.

Thus the new Ordinance stereotypes the requirement of *Latin*.

In the medical profession, where the need of modern languages is acutely felt, and all the Latin used or needed could be learned in a few weeks by any average child of twelve, the secret defence made for the insistence on Latin is that it tends to keep women out. In one week the writer was told of two young women, extremely well qualified, who were "sent to other things" instead of medical studies by exaggerated statements about the Latin.

In the general education department (Arts) the defence that in Scotland can be made with truth is one which Mr. Andrew Carnegie may be interested to hear, namely, that as the facilities for learning Latin, which used to exist in every primary school for any "lad of parts," are now much less, so making Latin a condition of admission to the Arts Department gives the middle and upper classes a better hold, and keeps out the common people. The defence would be good if the phrase "common people" meant people of commonplace minds. A very good case can be made for a fairly stiff preliminary examination. But the one which it is now proposed to stereotype lowers the intellectual level, which has been steadily falling in University circles in Scotland for some time.

Abroad it is painful to see fine young Scots lads handicapped by the waste of their early years upon dead languages. Much of the educational superiority of the Germans which it is futile to deny, is due to their emancipation from the "compulsory Latin," which is now more than ever being thrust upon Scotland, *at the very time when modern universities in England are getting rid of it*.

Of a piece with the stereotyping of "compulsory Latin" is the alteration of the constitution of the Entrance Board, which at present is made up of two additional outside examiners for every two professors. It is now left open for all the Entrance Board to be themselves professors, the Ordinance running:—"The . . . Court shall appoint four members . . . and of these two at least shall be Professors or Lecturers. . . ."

The truth is that this Ordinance cannot bear scrutiny, and is a dodge, which is made possible by the confusion and darkness of this time of war. Let no one deny that the Gerund-grinders are awake to their opportunities. But let anyone interested in diffusing light instead of darkness in Scotland request some M.P. to have that Ordinance amended by changing "two at least" in the clause about the Entrance Board into "not more than two," and making the requirement as to language in Arts and Medicine the same as in Science, by giving an option, and reading instead of Latin or Greek (Arts), or Latin (Medicine), what is allowed in the Science Department, namely, Latin *or* Greek *or* French *or* German. To be quite candid, I see no reason why *any* language should be insisted on, or, if any, why, in addition to these four, Spanish or Italian or Russian should not be added, but that change is not in the least urgent, and opinion is not ripe for it, perhaps. What public opinion even among graduates is certainly ripe for now is the small change here suggested, and it is for the purpose of shunting public opinion that this Ordinance is now being engineered.

The change as to the composition of the Entrance Board which the Ordinance does make is significant of much, and if it is pushed, there may be some interesting anecdotes told to let the public see that there is really good reason for not allowing the Professors to be Examiners. After all, they are only human beings.

It will be a great calamity to education in Scotland to let them domineer as they wish. They should stick to teaching. They are naturally the principal obstacles to improvement, and should, perhaps, have no hand in examining. But all that is suggested now is to prevent them from securing, under cover of the war, a control over preliminary examinations which neither law nor custom has hitherto allowed them.

It is indeed the business of Universities to be behind the times, I admit; but, if they lag too far behind, they become a nuisance. I know this is an old story. Every institution proverbially begins in utility, waxes into privilege, and subsides into abuse. But we really cannot afford to indulge the University teachers of Scotland at the expense of the public interest. The best of them do not want it, and yet that is what is now in danger of happening.

David Alec Wilson.

Note.—There have been formed in London and other centres in England "Women's Interests" Committees, but nothing of the sort, as yet, exists in Scotland. This particular matter has suggested the need of having one, and it is under discussion. But it is not likely to be formed in time, so in the meantime any Member of Parliament anxious to see fair play for women or willing to see the Scottish Universities developed on modern lines should be on the look-out to check the Ordinance described.—*D. A. W.*

Correspondence.

HOW TO SAVE £160,000,000 A YEAR.

Madam,—Week by week letters and articles appear in our journal purporting to discuss seriously the questions of economising and of raising money by voluntary self-sacrifice to aid the Empire in bringing the war to a successful and rapid conclusion. This is right, for the nation has never before had to face a situation of greater gravity, and no question concerns it more deeply than finance. Yet there is in all these letters and articles something which is unconvincing, artificial, almost, one feels, insincere, and which must always be present where a problem is nominally under discussion and yet where the simplest, the most effective, and at the same time the most obvious method of dealing with it is kept in the background. I allude, of course, in the present instance to the national duty incumbent on every man and woman to abstain altogether from taking alcoholic liquors.

Here we have a means by which 160 millions now yearly spent on what is nothing but a personal luxury could be offered to the nation, a means by which many thousand workers, now employed in maintaining a luxury trade, could be liberated to save the nation, a means whereby millions of pounds' worth of foodstuffs could be saved from senseless destruction, a means whereby the health and therefore the efficiency and the output of the nation can be immediately and immeasurably improved, and a means which is open to all, rich and poor of both sexes, all ages, the married and the single.

It requires no disturbance of homes, no dislocation of business, no pinch to health, no hardness to children, no descent even in the social scale.

It demands one thing only, and that is willingness for self-sacrifice.

If we are not prepared to make this very simple offering to national economy ourselves, or if we shrink from urging this fundamental duty upon others, surely it would be more sincere to desist from what is only a semblance of an earnest search for means to bring about the great end we have in view, namely, national finance.

This is a test question, and by our action in this matter the reality of our patriotism will be gauged by those who come after us.

Eldred Horsley.

Alexandria. January 30th, 1916.

THE CRAVING FOR LUXURY.

Madam,—In view of the prominence given to the paragraph "What the Craving for Luxury Means" in last week's Common Cause, I am surprised not to find some criticism of it in to-day's issue. "J. W. C." says: "The great mass of mankind find distraction in fine clothes, good eating, luxurious appointments, fine houses, entertainments, and the like. The smaller mass of humanity find relief in various forms of the theoretic life, æsthetic emotion, intellectual stimulus, love of natural beauty, and literary art." To quote Ruskin, this is "wrong with the intense wrongness which only an honest man can achieve who has taken a false turn of thought in the outset and is following it regardless of consequences."

It may be true of about 15 per cent. of the population, but the great mass of the people in this country have no experience whatever of finding distraction in fine clothes, good eating, and luxurious appointments; in fact, it has had to be admitted again and again that in this, the wealthiest country in the world, from 20 to 30 per cent. of the population struggle on from year to year below the line of effective nutrition.

D. M. Stevenson.

[*In taking exception to the expression of a philosophic view of luxury, our correspondent would appear to raise a point that lay outside the limit of the survey. The amount spent on luxuries differs enormously, of course, with every class. But the attitude of mind with regard to luxury is very much the same. Nor is it wonderful if the population "struggling from year to year below the line of effective nutrition" should crave such "luxuries" as cheap ice-creams, picture-palace excitements, and, above all, alcohol, as a relief from the appalling dreariness of their lives. How appalling that background is, we should remember, before we condemn the folly of squandering meagre earnings upon that which satisfieth not; and, at the same time, we might ask ourselves what is our own attitude towards superfluities, and what part they play in our lives.*—Ed., "C.C."]

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Thou also shalt light my candle; the Lord my God hath made my darkness to be light.—*Psalm* 18.

"Old King Coal was a dirty old soul,
A grubby old soul was he."

"AND who on earth are *you*?" said his Grimy Majesty.

"Don't you know?" she said, "I am your daughter—Princess Gas."

"My daughter!" gasped King Coal, "but you're actually *clean*."

"Oh, yes," she said, "it isn't the thing to be dirty nowadays—it isn't done, you know."

"And what are you doing for your country in this hour of crisis," said the King, severely, "*I'm* working like a slave day and night."

"Working like a slave isn't done either nowadays," said the pert Princess, "not in the best circles, and we don't have labour troubles—at least, not much. But I'm doing my little bit all right."

"How?"

"Doing away with women's drudgery—saving the poor dears the labour of carrying your messy coals. Doing away with the cleaning of grates and the worry of the kitchen range. Cooking their food scientifically by gas, giving them plenty of hot water by gas-heated circulators for baths, heating their rooms by radiant gas fires, lighting their houses by soft incandescent gas light, and putting my energy into factories all over the Kingdom, to provide munitions and all that sort of thing. Doing it economically and in cleanly up-to-date fashion, saving unnecessary labour and giving better results—that's what I'm doing."

"But what about me?" said King Coal, "I've been doing that sort of thing for years, remember."

"You smoke too much, and you make people work too hard," said Princess Gas, "your place is in the retorts of the gas works. Your methods are too clumsy for modern houses and modern businesses. You're all right in your place, of course, for how could *I* exist unless you had existed first? I'm only the daughter of King Coal after all, but I'm IT nowadays—and I'm going to continue to be IT. I'm smart and fashionable and move in the very best circles as well as in the poorest. Economy is my motto and efficiency is my watchword—in short, I'm modern and your——"

"That's right," said the King bitterly, "go on, abuse your poor old father—that's the way with all you young things."

"I don't abuse you," said Princess Gas, "I *use* you. But you *must* be clean and labour-saving and efficient to get on nowadays, and I want to get on, that's all. Your business is to turn out the raw product, you dear old thing, and leave me to turn it to practical, economic use. Cheer O"

"Cheer O!" said Old King Coal, faintly.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

"Enough to Float a Dreadnought."

It is announced that the arrangements by which the Government are taking over the large patent still distilleries of the United Kingdom, and especially of Scotland, are now nearly completed. The plant will be used for the production of alcohol required for making high explosives and other munitions of war, and the distillers will no doubt receive ample compensation for the use of their premises and machinery, for the greatest care and forethought has evidently been exercised in safeguarding a powerful and highly privileged vested interest which is overwhelmingly represented in both Houses of Parliament. Only about a dozen of the biggest firms are at present under Government control, and large stocks of whisky from the Scotch distilleries are held in bond, so that the supply "has not been unduly interfered with." Considering that there are said to be 130,000,000 gallons of Scottish whisky, or "enough for about four years' consumption," in reserve, and as a representative of one firm is reported to have said, "If the Government want the alcohol for the manufacture of high explosives, there will be enough to float a Dreadnought," we may take it that there is not likely to be any deficiency of the supply. Beside these reserves, the smaller distilleries, not under Government control, will still be available, and will probably find their business more profitable than ever. For the large distillers are looking forward with complacency to a pretty heavy rise in prices. All things, therefore, would seem to work together for the good of the distiller, who, as we have previously remarked, is well able in and out of Parliament to look after his own interests.

But what about the interests of the commonwealth? For the first time in his history, the distiller is performing a service to the State. Do we realise what that means on the negative side, and what a huge incalculable debit balance there is of increased national *inefficiency* to set off against this one piece of usefulness? The present Government has gone so far as to recognise the disservice done to the nation in a highly characteristic fashion. They have made regulations against "treating," and shortened the hours during which alcoholic liquors can be procured in certain districts—notably in London—on the ground that it is of the first importance that where the business in hand is the conduct of the war, these self-denying ordinances are desirable. In the precincts of the House of Commons, self-denial, however, is unfashionable, and the men whose paramount business it is to see to the conduct of the war have, in this case, as in so many others, thought it quite unnecessary to add example to precept and prohibitions.

The truth is that the alcohol industry has been allowed to become such a highly organised and extremely "efficient" and wealthy power within the State that no combination of politicians has been strong enough to tackle it. It has been to the interest of too many persons in power to be helpless where the sacred rights of alcohol are concerned. A wise economy in alcohol should do much more than "float a Dreadnought," it should float the ship of the State over the submerged reefs of misery and disease which have alarmed all thoughtful people. But to relegate the various alcohol manufacturers and distributors to their proper subordinate place among industries would mean going to the root of the matter. The well organised alcohol industries will see to it that we never do that, if they can help it.

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On Polish History—and the Study of it.

By Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich, of Lwów University.

Ever since, towards the end of the eighteenth century, Poland was deprived of her sovereignty by three greedy and ruthless neighbours, there has been much sympathy with her in this country. But that sympathy has rarely been based on a good knowledge either of Polish history or Polish conditions. Hence, when events nearer home worked to obliterate the memory of Polish sufferings, or when political opportunism caused certain writers to make Poland appear in a wrong perspective, the sympathy tended to become a formula. Of all notions about Polish history, there was one which became almost a common-place: the idea of chaos and anarchy. The more superficial one's knowledge, the less one is able to realise the chronological connection of events, or the background composed of contemporary conditions.

In reality, one of the characteristic features of Polish history is a close connection of her development with that of Western Europe. There is no political idea in Poland's history which has not either its equivalent, or at least its source, among the political institutions of Western Europe. Hence, not always have writers in Western Europe condemned Polish politics as severely as some of their successors do now. A great political thinker, to whom modern European democracy owes more than to our contemporary "judges" of Polish history, warned the Poles, as late as in the year of the First Partition (1772), not to think too lightly of "that anarchy which was hateful to them," but "in the midst of which had been formed those patriotic minds which had kept from them the yoke."* There certainly were failings: the *liberum veto*, based on the mediæval idea of the necessity of unanimous consent,† enabled a deputy to oppose the arrival at any conclusions by the Diet. But when, not many decades after its first abuses had become apparent, a strong movement in favour of abolishing the veto was already afoot, physical superiority of the despotic neighbours prevented reforms. Poland was threatened with war if she attempted internal reorganisation. Similarly, the *pacta conventa* between nation and newly-elected king were the outcome of the idea of social contract, common in the Middle Ages and strongly adhered to throughout Europe in the eighteenth century.‡

But there is more of Polish history than her political institutions, good or bad; there is a story of patriotism, of heroism, of continuous defence of the country and of Europe against Eastern barbarians, and defence of the country against Western barbarians whom Europe often all but supported. And more than that (for the history of mankind is more than a series of battles); there is the story of the way in which Poland developed, and helped to spread European, or, let us add, Western European civilisation. That of all that list, numbering hundreds of glorious names, Europe—the average European public—merely remembers those of Copernicus, Sarbievius (the Latin poet), Chopin, and recently Wieniawski, Sienkiewicz, and Paderewski, is no fault of Poland. These illustrious Poles are only one small part of the nation's host of scholars, writers, and artists. What is wonderful, is that in the midst of all the misfortunes of which Polish history forms one string, there should have been done as much as was done.

Since Poland became Christian in the tenth century, who could recount her wars? Long would be the list of her enemies, as they all in turn tried for the possession of her land. The Germans did so ever since there was a Poland, or since there were unorganised Poles. Among the oldest Polish traditions is the story of Wanda, daughter of Prince Krak (Kraków, *i.e.*, Cracow, means Krak's *sc.* castle), who threw herself into the Vistula rather than become the wife of the conquering German chief. Says the popular song: "Wanda lies in our soil, she who would not have a German; it is always better to have a countryman than a foreigner." That was a princess who had ruled in old pagan days. New days brought new fighting. When Poland became Christian, the Germans lost the excuse of fighting pagans; but they did not stop fighting. The year 1000 saw, indeed, a Roman Emperor of the German nation on a visit to the Polish prince whom he is said sincerely to have admired. Apart from that, however, fighting continued, and there were wars all round, with Hungarians, Ruthenians, Czechs, Lithuanians, and their kin. Occasionally they would take Polish territory. The Princes of Kiev took, for a time, Przemysl and the country east of it. In the thirteenth century the Tartars started the raids, which they continued for four or five hundred years. They subdued many Ruthenian and Russian princes. Poland they raided when they pleased, but they never conquered her. So there was not a piece of Polish soil, especially in the eastern parts, that was not red with Polish blood. Virgins were carried away and sold to harems, men sent to galleys, villages and towns were burnt down again and again, for a period of centuries.

There was another foe: The Teutonic Order, in the north-west. Admitted by a Polish prince, in the thirteenth century, to fight the heathen Prussians, they soon turned out to be a most implacable enemy of Poland. How often did Europe help them against Poland! They were defeated again and again in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. Yet there they remained, the ancestors of the modern Prussian Junkers, the ancestors of modern Prussia. Europe would not learn from Polish experience.

In 1364 Poland received her first university (Cracow). Except at Prague, there was none yet in Central Europe; none in Germany. Then came the union of Poland and Lithuania. A young Polish queen, almost a child, married an ugly man, the supreme ruler (Grand Duke) of Lithuania; hence personal union between the two countries. Lithuania became Christian. Polish nobles invited the Lithuanians to adopt Polish coats of arms. Common battles, common glory. In 1569 the union became permanent.

The Turks appeared. A Polish king, hardly more than a boy, elected King of Hungary, went out to fight against them, and perished (1444) at Varna. Poland now had a new foe, oft-beaten, yet formidable. How many Poles, magnates and poor men, gave their lives in the following centuries! To read chronicles of those days, up to the rescue of Vienna in 1683 by King John Sobieski, is like reading romances by writers of the most brilliant imagination. The majority of the great feats described by Sienkiewicz* are attested by unimpeachable contemporary evidence.

And yet, in the midst of all these battles, Poland had the time to develop her civilisation. One of the first humanists in Poland, Gregory of Sanok, was Archbishop of Lwów in the second half of the fifteenth century, when the Turks seemed likely to sweep over Europe. When young Copernicus came up to the University of Cracow, he found there many great men. In the sixteenth century, even Englishmen were among the students (*e.g.*, Leonard Cox). No intellectual centre in Germany could compare in the second half of the century with the Court of the King of Poland. Poets, political thinkers, scholars—what a splendid array! In 1573, after Germany had adopted the principle that every prince could impose his religion on his subjects, Poland proclaimed the principle of equality for practically all religious creeds. "The ancient Poles," says a famous German, "were very tolerant. Calvinists, Lutherans, Greeks, Schismatics, Mohammedans, long lived peacefully in their midst, and Poland for a time was justly called the 'promised land' of the Jews. The Poles actually forced their kings to swear, in the *pacta conventa*, that they would tolerate all sects."†

But Poland was too near Western Europe not to be embroiled in her wars. The seventeenth century, the Thirty Years' War, brought anarchy not only to Germany. Poland, too, grew weaker. The lack of religious toleration throughout Western Europe tended to affect Polish conditions. Apart from that, Muscovites, Swedes, Turks, Tartars—how long can one preserve one's balance against so many misfortunes?

There followed, as elsewhere, internal disorganisation.

The eighteenth century witnessed attempts at reform. Neighbours prevented them as best they could. Horace Walpole was enthusiastic over the new constitution of 1791.‡ But Poland's neighbours were not. The conquest of Poland was but an act, nay, three acts, of brutal force.

During the nineteenth century, much that was wrong in Polish traditions (though common in Europe) was amended. The structure of society has been democratised. Practically without their own legislatures, with political conditions depending on the whims of foreign conquerors, with no certainty that even the fruits of voluntary effort would not be "confiscated" (that *has* happened, for instance, to hundreds of thousands of volumes in libraries; nay, to whole archives and collections), the Poles can count secure only the following things: faith in

* Rousseau, *Gouvernement de Pologne*, Ch. I.
† Konopczynski, *Une Antithèse*, in *Essays in Legal History*, ed Vinogradoff; cp. *e.g.* Stubbs, *Constitutional History of England*, II., 4 ed., 253.
‡ Carlyle, *Hist. of Med. Polit. Theory*, III., 12f.

* *With Fire and Sword*, *Deluge*, *Pan Michael*.
† Moltke, *Poland*, trsl. Bucheim, p. 19.
‡ *Letters*, XIV. 446, XV. 45, 67.

the triumph of justice, the belief that might will never suffice to produce right, the spirit of independence, the love of Polish traditions, and the determination to get rid of the conquerors.

The time must come when Western Europe will realise the inner connection between its history and conditions, and those of nations more to the east. For example: there can in Europe be no "government of the people, by the people, for the people," so long as a nation of nearly twenty-five million remains conquered, and is not allowed to decide freely her own fate. As long as there are conquerors and conquered, there will have to be conquering armies; there will have to be militarism; there will have to be wars for territory, wars of conquest. And the more gallant the conquered, the greater their patriotism, the higher their civilization, the stronger the conquering armies will have to be. To understand Poland's position in this respect, one must study the country thoroughly, using original sources.

Hundreds of volumes of sources have been published on Polish history. Much research work has been done. Its results are embodied in dissertations, written, of course, in Polish. Why should not British scholars get acquainted with it all? Why should not some of them specialize in one part or another of Polish history? It is worth while. But it cannot be done by reading encyclopædias, war books, and political pamphlets. There is much need of thorough work.

For reference: Kucharzewski, *Réflexions sur le Problème Polonais.* Swietochowski, *Poland and Her Rôle in Europe (Fortnightly Review,* September, 1915). Retinger, *Poland and the Present War (English Review,* December, 1914). Miss Gardner, *Poland.* Harley, *The Resurrection of Poland (Contemporary Review,* October, 1915) Harley, *Prussianism and the Poles (British Review,* October, 1915). A. Brueckner, *Geschichte der poln. Litteratur* (the author is a Polish scholar of eminence). Askenazy, *Poland and the Polish Revolution, Cambridge Mod. Hist.,* Vol. X.

Poles and Education.

Love of learning is perhaps common to Poles and the various other Slavs, or youngest branch of the European (Aryan) stock; but the interest always shown by Poles not only in learning but in methods of learning, gives their country quite a special position among the European nations.

The most wonderful period in Polish history, the period of great internal reform on a democratic and constitutional basis, which precedes the partition of Poland, was started by the great educational reforms of Stanislas Konarski.

It must here be remembered that some historians like to ascribe the partition to lack of organisation among Poles.

Konarski's Collegium Nobilium, founded in 1740-1, gave rise to many reformed schools, to scientists' employment of Polish terminology, and to school handbooks of science which began to rival what till then had been a purely classical education.

The circle of people preoccupied with reform was growing, and, for exchange of opinions or advice, was turning towards France. Prominent French people, with J. J. Rousseau as their head, took great interest in the movements in Poland; proof of this is to be found in Rousseau's work, *Considérations sur le Gouvernement de Pologne*, a book published at the same time as a Commission on National Education was founded in Poland. This was practically the first Board of Education in Europe. It was in the year 1772—that of the first partition of Poland—when her neighbours, by diplomacy and force, prevented any internal strengthening of the country. Yet they could not check the work of the Commission. Between 1773 and 1775 the *Regulations of the Commission on National Education relating to the Academies and Schools of the Republic* were published. The opening paragraph contained the following words, which, notwithstanding all the misfortunes and struggles of Poland during the century and a half of her dependence, and even now in this moment of danger—greater than Poles have ever yet known—still remains the guiding principle of the Polish nation. "Desiring to implant in the soul of all citizens our zeal for the re-strengthening of a free government and for the happiness of the whole nation, we consider the best means of attaining this end is to unify the methods of the education of youth in full conformity with the Constitution. Consequently, we set up a Commission on Education, of which the principal object is the establishment of the spirit of liberty and of patriotism in the minds of our youthful citizens, by means of uniformity in the methods of education and instruction, in consequence of which they will be devoted to the liberty of their country, careful of her integrity, able to fulfil all their duties, and to transmit to future generations this same spirit of liberty and love of country."

Here pedagogy was recognised as a science, and research scholarships were originated for those who had completed their studies in Polish Universities.

But, alas! Poland's neighbour was not France, but Prussia; with the anti-liberal teaching of its new monarchy, with Treitschke as its idol; and the other neighbouring States were under Prussian influence.

In spité of Liberal tendencies, love for their country and its future has been the guiding light even of people who were responsible for such, apparently "dry things" as Grammars, as is shown by the following anecdote: When a Polish writer, Thomas Zan, a student at the Polish University of Vilno, at his trial for political offences, was asked by way of reproach for his patriotism, "who put into his head this criminal devotion to his country?" he replied: "It is in the grammar of Kopczynski. I found there the following synthetical example: 'Oh, Holy Love of Country! Only by noble hearts canst thou be felt!'"

It is easy to understand why the Powers who wished to denationalise Poland paid special attention to the removal of educational control from Polish hands, and, if their attempts have failed, it is because they forgot that every Polish mother took care that her child should receive in its own home the supplementary education which it did not receive in the school. Handbooks in the Polish language did not decrease, though banished from the schools. There are disproportionately more pedagogical societies in Polish lands. Societies for child study, originated by Miss Angelica Lzyc and Mr. David in Warsaw, have spread their branches all over the country, and although it was only under the Austrian regime that Polish universities were allowed to continue, yet they have maintained their traditional high standard, especially the Alma Mater at Cracow, which in 1910 celebrated its 500th anniversary.

It is a curious fact that the new science of Child Psychology, or Pedagogy, has, as a prominent pioneer, a Polish woman, Dr. Josephine Yoteiko, until recently Professor in the University of Brussels, and now lecturing in Paris. There is no scientific or practical work in education which has not been adopted and developed, if it did not originate, in Poland, even though Poles did not *officially* control the upbringing of their own children. The Nobel Prize was awarded to a Pole—the recently deceased Promyk-Proszynski, for the best manual of self-teaching in reading and writing simultaneously. Since Galicia was granted autonomy, in 1867, education has there been more or less under Polish control; but it is a mistake to call it Polish education, except in the case of the Universities. The schools were under the direct control of Vienna, and the Austrian system of education has been enforced in the Polish language. The private initiative of Poles like Dr. Yordan in Cracow, has brought about reforms in physical education. "Sokoly" organisations of boys in the gymnasia, and also "Boy Scouts" were started by Poles. In Prussian Poland the treatment of the schools and scholars attained the limit of inhuman and refined oppression. In Russian Poland some slight improvement appeared after 1905. The Poles immediately organised "Macierz," a Maternal Education Society which existed only from 1905 to 1907, but in that time controlled the education of about 600,000 children and illiterates, and even when it was suppressed as a society, Polish schools and other societies remained, although, after matriculating in Polish, the children were obliged to pass a special examination in Russian, which was an additional difficulty. In spite of all this, Polish schools in Russian Poland have had great success, and have sent forth a new generation of strong men and women who, even in the present trials of their unhappy country, do not fail her.

Then came the most remarkable moment in the history of Polish education. The Russians evacuated Warsaw in the course of their retreat, and on the eve of the entrance of the Germans, the "Committee of Polish Citizens," who had taken over the management and internal administration of the city, created a Board of Education, which was to protect and care for Polish children. Notwithstanding the great trouble this Committee has in relieving the starving condition of their charges, they find the energy to take in hand also the University of Warsaw, which they have once more made Polish, and to re-open that of Vilna. The Poles have asked no assistance from the Germans in re-organising their education, and at first it was considered rather liberal of the army of occupation not

to interfere with this—the only branch of administration which remained in Polish hands—especially seeing the hard way in which non-combatants were usually treated by them; but when, in a comparatively short time and in spite of difficulties, brilliant results emanated from the efforts of the Board, the Germans deemed it wise to nominate their own Board of Education to counter-balance that of the Poles, and the protest of the latter against the Germanisation of the schools was refused consideration by the former.

When we remember that in Warsaw at the present time there are nine higher educational establishments (including the University, politechnicum, agricultural, pedagogical, commercial, and musical academies), 102 secondary schools, 454 primary schools, 56 schools for adult illiterates, and 66 industrial schools, it is obvious that German interference with education in this city, not to mention the rest of the country, would be considered by the Poles as terrible an act as the German requisitioning of food in Poland.

To give a true picture of the position of the children and youth of Poland at present—those at least who have been spared by epidemics and famine—it must be added that the Polish refugees who are now in Russia, and who, in Moscow alone, form more than 8 per cent. of the population, were allowed, in 1914, to re-open the "Macierz," prohibited in 1907, and branches have been opened in various Russian towns, starting, so far as funds allow, schools of various types, with instruction in the Polish language—a privilege not allowed in Russia before the war. Quite recently the Russian Minister of Education, Count Ignatiev, in answering a Polish member of the Duma, expressed his deep regret and disappointment that the Poles had been given their University by Germans and not by Russians; but here the Minister committed a slight error: the Germans have not so far given anything to the Poles. In return for all they have taken from them, it seems little enough to refrain hitherto from interfering with Polish endeavours to reorganise education in their country, and the re-opening of the "Chief School," as Warsaw University was called in 1801-8. Polish education has never ceased to exist in one form or another, but so long as the country is not made free it can continue only at the cost of intense struggles and strenuous efforts on the part of its people.

M. A. CZAPLICKA.

ONE-AND-TWENTY.

One-and-twenty years of love and care,
And this the end? This face upturned,
These lifeless limbs stretched motionless,
These eyes for ever blind, this voice now dumb!
In vain were all the prayers and supplications
Poured night and morning from a heart surcharged
With love! Useless the school and college days,
The books he read, the high ideals with which
We prayed that he might be inspired
Is all now ended? My God! it cannot be!
This spirit with its strength and weaknesses,
Which through the days of childhood's joys and sorrows,
Through youth's brave struggles, slowly had been formed,
Lives still, loves still, and still is loved.

That Love which hailed him ours when as a babe
He came to warm our hearts and lead us
Nearer the Eternal Source of Love, which
Day by day grew with his growth,
And year by year forged ever stronger bonds
Between our souls and his—that Love, I say,
Is stronger far than Death, and still has power
To bind our souls to his. Why else
Came Christ among us, but to teach mankind
That Life and Death are fraught with meaning
Only when Love is seen to be
Triumphant over both?

And therefore have we this firm faith:
Those one-and-twenty years of love and care,
Those passionate hopes and prayers, which day by day
Were centred in our boy, were not in vain;
Their fruit e'en now is being reaped by him,
In that new life on which his eager spirit
Is setting forth; nay, more—we do believe
That this last year which claimed from him and us
So great a sacrifice, has been in truth
The glorious first-fruits of those years of love;
An earnest of a vintage yet more rich
In deeds of love and sacrifice. Not then
In vain our lives, since God hath suffered us
To be the instrument with which He moulded
This child of His and ours. Nor vain *shall* be
Our lives, if still we make ourselves
His instrument, and see to it
That this poor struggling world in which we live
Is greater, nobler, purer, for the sacrifice
Of him we loved.

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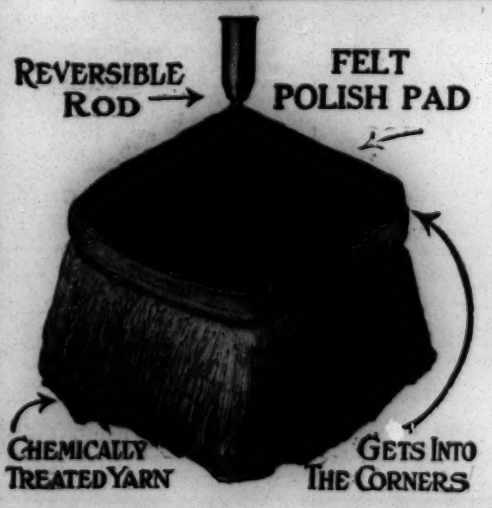

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We are arranging that next week the shop at 50, Parliament Street is to be used exclusively for the Russian Units' Equipment, and we hope to make an attractive window display. We should like to have dolls dressed in Russian or Polish costume either on loan or for sale for the benefit of the Fund. We will send models to any of our readers who are willing to dress dolls, and we shall be glad to know if those who undertake the work can also provide their own dolls. Any workers with an hour or two to spare will be welcome at the shop, where doll-dressing will be carried on. We should be grateful also for the loan of Russian or Polish pictures to show in the window.

We have now to consider the needs of Gatchina, where we hope shortly to open a sort of day-nursery. It is very important that we should have a variety of occupations for the children. It would, of course, cost us too much to send out heavy games, but the following things, which are light and not bulky, would probably bring much happiness to these poor little mites: carpentering or wood-carving tools, fret saws, jig-saw puzzles, small pieces of brightly-coloured materials for dressing dolls, embroidery silks, wool, crochet cotton, crochet hooks, knitting needles, beads, picture books, painting books, painting boxes, coloured chalks. Any quantity of wool will be useful, and even small pieces left over from other work can be collected and sorted into colours at the shop. If our friends have oddments of wool, we would ask them not to make them up into patchwork bedcovers, but to send them to us, so that the Polish children can knit or crochet. All gifts should be sent to Miss Franklin, at 50, Parliament Street.

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The hon. treasurer begs again to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further donations to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent to Miss Frances Sterling, Hon. Treasurer, Russian Refugee Units, 14, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

A Criticism and a Reply.

The following criticisms were made in *The Nursing Times* of February 5th, with regard to our Maternity Unit, now on its way to Russia:—

(1) That the British Unit is taking out a very large consignment of infant foods, dried milks and tinned milk, and feeding-bottles, as if it was expected that many of the mothers would not feed their infants, and that it is surely now the moment of all others, for economy's sake, if not for the infants alone, to see that all mothers feed their infants.

(2) That it was to be hoped English doctors and nurses going out would not try to force their newer ideas as to clothing on the Russian mothers too drastically, as the two methods of dressing infants are diametrically opposite.

The following reply has been sent:—

"The mothers admitted into the British Women's Maternity Hospital at Petrograd are, it must be recalled, refugees from the war zone, who have gone through the most appalling hardships on the roadside, of which semi-starvation and sufferings from intense cold are amongst the least of the physical ills, to say nothing of the mental anguish caused by the exodus before invading armies. When babies are born to these women, it is, in many casse, physically impossible for them to feed their infants in the natural way. A certain percentage of these mothers die at child-birth. In such cases *artificial feeding of the infants must be resorted to if they are to survive.* Moreover, a large quantity of the milk-foods sent

to Petrograd are for the use of nursing-mothers in the hospital and for refugee children of any age who may come under the care of the Unit.

"With regard to the clothing taken out by our Hospital Staff, every effort has been made to obtain from Russian sources patterns for infants' garments which are suitable for the climate of that country. No attempt is being made to foist British methods as to infants' clothing upon a country with widely different atmospheric conditions from our own. We have, indeed, taken advice on this and on all other points connected with stores and equipment from Polish and Russian ladies, from others who have lived long in the country, and also from the experienced nurse and organiser whom we sent to Russia some time ago to make enquiries for us and to prepare the ground for the Unit's arrival.—Yours, &c.,

"L. C. KEMPSON."

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list of Jan. 27th	84,759	5	2
Further donations received to Feb. 2nd, 1916:—			
Miss Laing	1	0	0
Mrs. Douglas Drummond		5	0
Mrs. McMurtrie (Royaumont)	3	0	0
Employees of Messrs. Inglis & Co., per Miss Bury	2	2	3
Pathhead and Sinclairtown Reform Co-operative Society, Ltd., per Miss Bury	2	10	0
*Launceston W.S.S., per Miss Morshead, Hon. Treas. (further towards "Dunheved" Bed)	10	7	0
*Sale Committee of the Edinburgh Women's Medical Students—Proceeds of Sale in November, per Miss E. J. Stuart, Hon. Treas. (Serbia)	3	7	0
*Dundee W.S.S., per Miss McIntyre: Mrs. Valentine (2s. 6d.), Proceeds of Lecture by Ex-Provost Lindsay, per Miss Muirhead, to name "St. Lukes, Broughty Ferry" Bed, Royaumont (£26 0s. 8d.), Dundee Women's War Relief Fund Committee of Ward VI., per Mrs. Strachan, for Relief Work among Serbian Women (£20), From *Catholic Herald* Readers, per M. T. Hannigan, Esq. (£2), Miss Kidney (Serbia) (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Wedderspoon (Serbia) (£5), Mrs. Gordon (£5 5s.), United Intercessory Services, Newport, per Rev. Henry Coulter, B.A., B.D. (£4), Donation from St. Stephens, Broughty Ferry, Women's Guild, per Mrs. Moncur (Serbia) (£41 10s.), Mrs. Miller (£5)—Total, £109 0s. 8d., less expenses, £2 14s.	106	6	8
ociety of Musicians, Kilmarnock (proceeds of Orchestral Concert, to name "Kilmarnock Society of Musicians" Bed, Corsica), per Mrs. Robertson	50	0	0
Employees of Messrs. Boyd & Forrest, Builders (weekly subscriptions, per Mrs. Robertson, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d.)	1	11	9
Proceeds of Joint Lecture by Sir Edward Parrott and Stirlingshire W.S.S., in Parish Church, Bridge of Allan, per Mrs. Bain, Hon. Treas., Stirlingshire W.S.S.	7	7	0
Proceeds of the Thistle No. II. (Boy Scouts), per John Logan Aikman, Esq. (Salonika)	1	0	0
*Alex Cupples, Esq.	3	0	0
Mrs. Robin	1	0	0
*Dundee W.S.S., per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treas. (Results of organising "Milkman Scheme" by Mrs. Sime): Sir George Baxter (£10), Workers with Messrs. John N. Kyd, Walton Works, Dundee (£1 4s. 3d.), Workers with Messrs. John N. Kyd, Jute Works, Dundee (£3 3s.), Office Staff and Workers, Messrs. Donald Bros., James Park Foundry (£2 10s.), Rev. G. Elmslie Troup, M.A., and Mrs. Troup (£3), St. Enoch's Parish Church Choir, per R. Scott, Esq. (£1), Messrs. Francis Stevenson & Sons and Employees, Lawside Dyeworks (£20), Workers of Caledon Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. (£5), W. B. Thompson, Esq., Lilybank Foundry (£1), Employees of Messrs. James Scott & Sons, Ltd., Hillbank Works (£1 8s. 9d.), Anon. (5s.), Collecting Box at La Scala (6s. 2d.), Employees of Messrs. A. B. Crighton & Co., Ltd. (£2 3s.), Workers of Bower Mill, per Miss Lee, Messrs. John Sharp & Sons, Ltd. (£1 12s. 3d.)	52	16	5
Miss Kathleen Rubery (Corsica)		10	0
*Per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., Preston W.S.S.: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., per W. Goudie, Esq. (£5), The Leyland Motors Co., Leyland, Lancs., per Henry Spurrier, Esq. (£10), Urban Broughton, Esq., M.P. (to continue "Proud Preston" Bed, Royaumont, 2nd 6 months) (£25), Lieut. A. T. Houghton (£1 1s.), T. H. Roberts, Esq., Wood-Milne, Ltd., Preston (£10 10s.)	51	11	0
*Per Mrs. Muir (Collected from Workmen in Ailsa Shipbuilding Yard, to name "Ailsa" Bed, Royaumont) (£25), Result of Lecture, Evening of Music, and Bridge Drive (for "Shiona Muir" Bed, Royaumont) (£25)	50	0	0
Misses Paterson (Corsica)		7	0
Galashiels War* Needlework Guild (Collection at Meeting addressed by Nurse Bertram), per Mrs. T. Maude Murray, Hon. Sec. and Treas. (Serbians)	6	8	0
*Domestic Staff of St. Mary's School, Melrose		10	0
*Proceeds of Whist Drive at Godalming Laundry, per Miss Robertson (towards "Surrey Suffrage" Bed), per Mrs. Pilcher, Hon. Sec., Godalming W.S.S.	4	7	0
Part Proceeds of Concert by Pupils of The Academy, Kirkcudbright, per William Bruce, Esq., Rector	2	10	0
Miss Templeton	40	0	0
G. & S.W. Staff of Lynedoch Street Station, Greenock, per Alex. Scott, Esq., per Miss E. H. Brown (Serbia)		12	0
Per Thos. Killin, Esq., per Miss E. H. Brown	5	3	9
Robert Sim	5	0	0
*Per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., Preston W.S.S.: Dr. R. C. Brown	3	3	0
*Staff of Glebe School, Greenock, per R. Thaxton, Esq., Headmaster (Corsica)		15	0
*Employees of Messrs. Wm. Rowan & Sons, Park Lane, Bridgetown, Glasgow	1	0	0
"A. N. N." (Salonika)		10	0
Old Girls of a Rescue Home in Wimbledon, per Dr. Beatrice McGregor (Corsica)	2	0	0
*Staff and Pupils of Finnart School, Greenock, per W. B. Ingram, Esq., Headmaster	1	0	0
J. M. Reid, Esq.	2	0	0
Miss Lumsden (Corsica)	50	0	0
Dr. Cameron, M.B.	2	2	0
H. Howat, Esq.		10	0
*Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.:—			
*Women Clerks, Accountants Office, G.P.O. (£2), 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Weekly Subscriptions, Employees, Messrs. Brown Bros., Rosebank Iron Works (£4 8s.), Union of Saddlers and General Leather Workers (10s.), Employees of W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd. (£3 10s.), Miss M. Harriet Beck (£1), Penicuik Bakers' Union (£1), National Union of Railwaymen, Edinburgh Branch (£5), Amalgamated Society of Brush Makers, Edinburgh Branch (5s.), Anon. (1s.), *St. Cuthberts Northern Women's Guild (18s. 6d.), Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, Edinburgh Branch (£11), Scottish Farm Servants Union, Loanhead Branch (£1 10s.), Employees of Bridgeness and Grange Collieries (£8 7s. 9d.), Perth City and County Women's Liberal Association (£3), Employees of Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson, Leith (£23), 2nd suscriptions, St. Cuthberts Women's Guild, Western Branch (14s. 8d.), *Carriden Parish Memorial Bed, Royaumont (£25), Collection, Meeting, Blairhoyle, Perthshire (£3 3s. 6d.), Collection at Port Monteith, Perthshire (£3 2s.)	97	10	5
Pupils, Staff, and Guild, Edinburgh Ladies' College, per Dr. D. C. McIntosh, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh Ladies' College Red Cross Aid Committee	10	0	0
J. B. P. (Serbians)		10	0
Church of England Soldiers in Maryhill Barracks, per Rev. H. McNaught, Chaplain	1	19	1
Proceeds of Meeting, per Sister Linton (Serbian Refugees)	4	12	0
Mrs. A. R. Miller	5	0	0
*Mrs. L. A. Guthrie (Serbia)	3	3	0
Anon. (Royaumont)	2	10	0
Miss Isabel Kerr		10	0
Per Mrs. Archibald McNair, Hon. Treas., Woking W.S.S.: Collected by Mrs. Noel Hickling, Shanghai, China	160	0	0
*Per Miss Robertson (towards "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Bed): Mrs. Pringle (5s.), Miss Matheson (£1), Anon. (2s. 8d.)	1	7	8
*Per Mrs. Todd: A. A. Galtby, Esq.	5	5	0
*Per Mrs. Todd: Messrs. J. Margerson & Co., Preston	5	0	0
Proceeds of Lectures by Dr. Mary Phillips (for Corsica): Ponsonby (£4 15s.), Leeds (£36 17s.), Boston Spa (£26 10s.—to name a Bed "Boston Spa," Corsica)	68	2	1
*Staff of Webster's Seminary, Kirriemuir, per Wm. Grant, Esq. (Serbia)	1	13	0
*Employees of Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (3rd weekly subscriptions, per Mrs. Robertson	2	19	3
*Proceeds of Whist Drive of Co-operative Sick Nursing and Ambulance Class, Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson	7	7	3
*Students of Osterberg Physical Training College, per Miss H. M. Salt, Treasurer, Kingsfield, Dartford Heath, Kent, to name "M.B.O." Bed (Royaumont) 6 months	25	0	0
*Staff of Greenock Higher Grade School, per James Beattie, Esq., Rector (Serbia)	2	6	6
The Counting House Staff of the *Scotsman*, Edinburgh	2	0	0
"Sympathiser," Edinburgh	5	0	0
Per Miss Alice Corder: Mrs. Jones (1s.), Mrs. Comberwell (10s.), Mrs. Corder (10s.) (Serbia)	1	1	0
*Bristol W.S.S., per Mrs. H. C. Hicks, Hon. Treas. (monthly contributions): Totterdown Branch (5s. 6d.), Bishopton Branch (4s.), Central Branch (9s.), Miss A. M. Clough (£3) (Serbia)	3	18	6
Mrs. Edmund Pullar (Corsica)	5	0	0
*"A Friend"	40	0	0
*Sunderland W.S.S., per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas.: Employees of Messrs. R. A. Bartram & Co. (£3 0s. 1d.), —Collected by Miss J. Cleasby: Mrs. A. E. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mr. and Mrs. E. Common (10s.), Mrs. W. Common (5s.); Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), Economies at 4, Bedford Road (9s.), £2 6s. 6d. —Employees of Messrs. W. Doxford & Sons, Ltd. (£5), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials of Messrs. MacColl & Pollock, Ltd. (£4)—Collected by Miss Moncur: Miss E. J. Eyres (5s.), S. H. C. (2s. 6d.), M. M. (6s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), Miss M. Panton (2s. 6d.), 18s. 6d.—Collected by Mrs. Mundella: Nurse Hinch (1s.), Mrs. A. Ritson (2s.), Mrs. J. Patrick (5s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.), 10s.—Workmen and Foremen of Messrs. Short Bros., Ltd. (£8 2s. 4d.), Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (6s. 8d.), Miss Sutherland (10s.)	24	14	1
Misses Young	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Todd, Hon. Treas., Preston W.S.S.: Employees of Arthur R. Fish, Esq.	5	8	5
Miss M. Lee	2	0	0
*Miss A. C. MacLeod (£5 France, £5 Salonika, £5 Corsica)	15	0	0
Robert Paterson, Esq. (Serbian Refugees)	2	2	0
Mrs. M. Howie (Corsica)		2	6
*Infant Mistress of Lumphinnans School, Cowdenheath, and Assistants		11	0
Mrs. Scott Moncrieff (Serbian Refugees, Corsica)	5	0	0
*Per Miss Jenkinson, Hon. Treas., Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent W.S.S. (Serbians)		12	6
Proceeds of Bring and Buy Sale in Hall of Finnart U.F. Church Hall, per Mrs. Bruce	14	6	6
*Miss Harvey, per Mrs. Dolgarno (to name a 2nd "A. Harvey, Belhelvie" Bed, Salonika)	25	0	0
Fife and Kinross Miners' Association, per Sam Hynds, Esq., Financial Secretary, per Miss Bury	100	0	0
H. Sutherland Drennan, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook (Result of hearing Dr. Mary Phillip's Lecture)	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Todd, Hon. Treas., Preston W.S.S.: Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst, Ltd., Preston	10	10	0
*Mrs. Myres, per Mrs. Todd, Hon. Treas., Preston W.S.S.	1	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Collection from Employees of Messrs. Peter Greig & Co., Victoria Linen Works	2	3	9
*East Midland Federation, per Miss A. Maud Dowson, Sec. (to name "East Midland Federation" Bed, Royaumont): Nottingham W.S.S. (£10), Derby W.S.S. (£2 2s.), Louth W.S.S. (£1 10s.) Hucknall W.S.S. (£1 1s.), Burton-on-Trent W.S.S. (£4), Lincoln W.S.S. (£1), Mrs. Ronald (£3 7s.), "Anon," Lincoln (£1), Miss H. Goffe (£1)	25	0	0
*Per Martyred Nations Relief Fund: Per Edward Macpherson, Esq., Hon. Treas., from Trinity Sabbath School Children and Teachers (Corsica)	10	0	0
H. S. Murray, Esq.	100	0	0
*Miss Miss Margaret Sloan, Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong: Mrs. J. Macarthur (£2 6s. 6d.), Mrs. C. Pirie (£1 3s. 6d.)	3	10	0
Miss Steele	1	0	0
Miss Somerville	1	0	0
G. A.		5	0
Mrs. M. C. Ross, New Zealand (towards "Stockport" Bed)	5	0	0
John o'Groat's Society (to name "John o'Groat's" Bed), per Miss Mackenzie, per Miss Bury (Corsica)	50	0	0
Employees of John Jeffrey & Co., Baimoney Works, Kirkcaldy, per Miss Bury	1	18	0
*Staff of Laigh Cartside School, Johnstone (monthly contribution), per Miss M. Findlay		11	3
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Biggar	5	0	0
*Collection taken in Parish Church, Arbroath, per Rev. W. W. Scotland (Serbians)	16	10	0
Mrs. Stevens (Serbian Refugees)	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Walpole, Devonport, Tasmania	5	0	0
*Per Miss Lockhart, B.W.T.A., Edinburgh (for maintenance of B.W.T.A. Ambulance at Royaumont for February)	25	0	0
Miss N. Young	10	0	0
Messrs. A. Henry & Co., Edinburgh, per Miss N. Kenneth		10	0
Mrs. Stewart (Corsica)	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Gillespie	1	0	0
Collected at Meeting of Ottery St. Mary Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, addressed by Dr. McGregor and Miss Pares, per Mrs. Pares (Serbian Refugees)		15	0
Misses Tindal (Serbian Refugees)	1	10	0
*Miss Brock	10	10	0
*Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.:— National Union Boot & Shoe Operatives (£4 4s. 4d.), Employees, Messrs. Mackenzie-Moncur, Balcarres Street Dept. (£6 12s. 6d.), Foundry Dept. (£5 1s. 4d.), Employees, Tarbrax Works of Pumpherston Oil Co., Cobbinshaw (£33 14s. 6d.), Office Staff of Messrs. Bertrams Ltd., St. Katherine's Works (£1 12s.), Employees, North British Rubber Co. Ltd., Castle Mills (£65), Firm of Messrs. McVitie & Price (£10), Extra for Blairhoyle Collection (1s.), Anon. (Royaumont) (2s.), Women Clerks, Accountants' Dept., G.P.O., Edinburgh (3rd sub.) (£2 12s.), Deans Works Relief Fund (Livingston) (£15 10s.)	144	9	8
"A Friend," Bath	1	0	0
*Miss Eliz. Rae (monthly donation)		2	6
*Mrs. Grace	5	0	0
Miss MacLehose	20	0	0
Miss E. MacFarlane, proceeds of verses "To Serbia" (Serbian Refugees)	3	0	0
*Per Miss Dalby, Hon. Treas., Birkenhead and District W.S.S.: Collection from Employees of Messrs. Grayson's Shipyard, per Miss Wyse, Hon. Sec. (towards "Birkenhead" Bed, Royaumont)	5	12	4
*Per Miss M. C. Druce, Hon. Treas., Kentish Federation: Miss Buss		4	0
Miss F. A. Howden (for blankets for Salonika), per Miss Mair		10	0
Staff and Pupils of Bedales School, Petersfield, Hants, per J. H. Badley, Esq., Headmaster (to name "Bedales School, Petersfield" Bed, Royaumont)	50	0	0

Peter Robinson's
WHITE SALE
Feb. 21 .... to .... Mar. 4.

THIS SALE is of the utmost importance to ladies who realise that the increased cost of living demands keener buying, for it will help them to make their money go farther. The VALUES offered in Lingerie, Household Linens and White Goods of every description are really remarkable when the high and ever-increasing cost of textiles is taken into consideration. Note the following splendid bargains in hand-made Lingerie:

No. 33.

FRENCH Cambric Combinations, hand-made, trimmed with Val. lace, embroidery and tucks. **10/6**

CAP in new shape with elastic to fit closely, **9/11**

No. 4.

FOUR-PIECE Set of French Cambric Hand-made Lingerie, trimmed Val. lace, embroidery, and tucks.

Nightdress **8/11** Camisole **4/11**
Chemise **4/11** Knickers **4/11**
and in the closed shape **5/11**

These garments can be purchased separately if desired.

CAP made in net trimmed with good quality insertion **6/11**

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON REQUEST.

Peter Robinson LTD
OXFORD STREET

	£	s.	d.
Y.W.C.A. Women's Guild of Friendship, Gilmerton, per Miss E. Riley	1	2	6
*Bruntsfield School, Edinburgh, per the Headmaster (Serbians)	1	1	0
*Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	10	0
*Sidmouth and District W.S.S., per Miss Mabel Barmby (Collections at meetings for Serbian Refugees Fund) ...	30	0	0
*Misses Robertson, per Mrs. Slater, Hon. Sec., Perth W.S.S.	1	0	0
*Staff of Kinnoul School, Perth, per Mrs. Slater ...		12	6
*Miss C. E. Hossack	2	0	0
*Per Mrs. Todd, Hon. Treas., Preston W.S.S.: Wm. Parker, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Bethune (for Serbian Blanket Fund)		10	0
Victoria Drive, Higher Grade School, Scotstoun, per James Barr, Esq., Headmaster (Serbians)	1	6	0
Employees of Messrs. Walker, Reid & Co., Albany Works, Dunfermline	4	3	7
C. S. Grace, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss B. C. Hardie		5	0
*Gerrard's Cross W.S.S., per Mrs. Barnard Davis, Hon. Sec.	6	19	0
Mrs. Louis V. Fulton	5	0	0
Mrs. I. Fairley Daly	1	1	0
Miss Nimmo, per Wm. Nimmo, Esq. (Serbia)	3	3	0
*Proceeds of Cake and Candy Sale and Entertainment by Girls of St. Columba School, Kilmacolm, and St. Columba School Society, per Miss Macnab (to name 3 "St. Columba School" Beds, Corsica, Salonika, and Royaumont, for 6 months), per Mrs. Wood	75	0	0
*Miss Buchanan, per Mrs. Wood	3	3	0
*Mrs. Carnegie, per Mrs. Wood		5	0
*Miss Finlayson, per Mrs. Wood		10	0
*"Anon.," per Bank of Scotland, West End Branch ...	100	0	0
Dr. John Aitken (Salonika) ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Bruce, per Miss Mair (for Blankets for Salonika) ...	5	0	0
Miss Alison (Blankets for Salonika)		10	0
Miss Russell (for Blankets) ...		10	0
Lady Mitchell-Thomson, per Miss Mair (Blankets for Salonika)	1	0	0
Miss C. F. Marton (Blankets for Salonika)		10	0
Col. Davidson	2	12	6
*Mrs. Mary E. Brown		5	0
Miss Jane Hutchison		10	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson (1st instalment towards "Scots Thistle" Bed in Margaret of Scotland Ward, Royaumont): Scots Thistle Prize Fund from Prize Winners (£1 6s.), Miss Macdonald Clark (£1 0s. 6d.), Miss Pagan (£1), Miss Boyd (£1 1s.), Miss Railton (£1), Miss Eva Stair Kerr (£1), Miss Brock (£1 10s.), Miss Kennedy (£1), Miss Dunn (10s.), Mrs. Thomson (£1), Mr. and Mrs. R. Wylie (£5), Mrs. R. G. Robertson (£1), Mrs. Paterson (13s.), From Whist Club, per Miss Stevenson (£2), Mr. Eric Robertson (9s.), Collected (£1 0s. 6d.)	20	0	0
*4th Weekly Subscriptions from Messrs. Boyd & Forrest Employees, per Mrs. Robertson	2	11	0
*4th Monthly Subscriptions from Employees of Saxone Shoe Co., Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson	4	17	4
Employees of G. & S.W. Railway, Loco. Dept., Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson	8	19	4
*Collected for "Isobel" Bed (further instalment) (Royaumont), per Miss I. D. Littlejohn	12	3	2
Miss King	10	0	0
C. Charnley, Esq., per Miss Scott	1	1	0
Mrs. F. E. Denrosche-Smith ...	2	0	0
Miss Willa Fraser (Blankets for Salonika)	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Perris	1	0	0
Mrs. R. S. Duff	2	0	0
Proceeds of Concert held at Aberuthven for S.W.H., per Miss Haldane, per C. Carmichael, Esq.	7	12	6
Mrs. Morrison		5	0
Staff of Aberdeen High School for Girls, per Miss J. G. Thomson (Corsica)	3	3	0
Miss Gibson		5	0
Part Proceeds of Cake and Candy Sale at Gladsmuir, East Lothian, for S.W.H., per Miss C. Shirreff, Hon. Sec. and Treas. (Corsica) ...	5	0	0
N. Pares, Esq., per Miss G. Pares (Corsica)	5	0	0
*Per Mrs. Mills, Hon. Treas., Aberavon and Port Talbot W.S.S.: Collection from Workmen at the Finydryllt and Taiback Tinplate Works for Welsh Hospital Unit, per Richard Lewis, Esq.	3	14	6
*Sir R. Rowand Anderson, Esq.	5	0	0
A. W. Milroy, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. Heron & Son, Fife Pottery, Kirkcaldy, per Miss Bury	1	7	3
	£86.724	13	5

* Denotes additional donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"2nd A. Harvey, Belhelvie" (Salonika, 6 months)	Miss Harvey, Ardo, Belhelvie, per Mrs. Dalgarno, 8, Moray Place, King's Gate, Aberdeen.
"East Midland Federation" (Royaumont, 6 months)	East Midland Federation, N.U.W.S.S., per Miss Maud Dowson, Secretary, Upper Broughton, Melton Mowbray, per Miss Bury.
"John o'Groat's" (Corsica, 1 year) ...	John o'Groat's Society, per Miss Mackenzie, Hon. Secretary, Garden Cottage, Thurso, per Miss Bury.
"Bedales School, Petersfield" (Royaumont, 1 year)	Staff and Pupils of Bedales School, Petersfield, Hants., per J. H. Badley, Esq., Headmaster.
"St. Columba's School," No. 1 (Royaumont, 6 months), No. 2 (Corsica, 6 months), No. 3 (Salonika, 6 months)	Proceeds of Cake and Candy Sale by Pupils of St. Columba School, Kilmacolm, per Miss Macnab, per Mrs. Wood, Barclaven, Kilmacolm.
"Dunfermline Workers" (Corsica, 6 months)	Per Miss Bury, from Workers in Dunfermline.

MADAM,—May I, through the medium of your columns, thank the very numerous members of the London Society who, in spite of the difficult times, have paid their subscriptions promptly on the dates on which they fell due, or have even, as has happened in many cases, sent them well in advance? The efforts made by the members in general to keep our organisation going have been splendid, and have lightened the anxiety of those who are responsible for collecting and administering the funds.

At the same time a certain number of members have not yet sent in their subscriptions for last year. I should like to plead with them to do so at once, and, if possible, to make up for the delay by adding a small donation.

Those who have had the Society's annual report will have realised what solid work it is doing for the community at home and for the sick and wounded abroad. Since this report was issued our Women's Service work has continued to develop. The proportionate increase in expenditure should be shared by us all and not by a generous minority. I appeal to those who have not yet sent subscriptions due last October, November, and December, to come to our help at once.

B. M. GRAVES, Hon. Treasurer.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation.

ASCOT.—The report (accidentally delayed) of the sale of work held by the Ascot Suffrage Society in the first week in December last, is a very encouraging one. The sale at South Ascot Parish Hall was opened by Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, who was supported on the platform by Rev. B. B. Murray and the Rev. F. La Trobe Bateman, the object being to raise funds for the "Ascot bed" at Royaumont. There was a crowded attendance, and the sum realised was almost double that which was raised by a similar sale in the previous year. The funds admit of a bed being endowed for Serbia also, and a large number of the substantial garments shown in the hall were afterwards sent to the Scottish Women's Hospital.

A lecture upon National Economy in War Time, under the auspices of the Ascot Society, was given by Miss Helen Fraser on February 2nd, which attracted a large and representative audience. The lecturer was supported by Mr. Boyd Carpenter, whose short speech was very warmly received. A large amount of literature bearing on the subject was sold in the room.

MID-BUCKS.—On January 18th a lantern lecture on the Scottish Women's Hospitals was held at Great Missenden; lecturer, Miss Douglas Irvine. A crowded audience was much interested, and the collection amounted to nearly £7. Other donations received from both Suffragists and anti-Suffragists made a total of over £14.

The Missenden village members are working for the Scottish Women's Hospital, coming weekly to fetch the work and taking it home to do.

WEST HERTS.—Members were busy before Christmas in working for the "Christmas-in-War-time" Sale of the Professional Classes War Relief Council.

Mrs. Russell undertook to organise the collection of gifts and donations.

As the result of her work, £8 was subscribed, and 128 gifts were forwarded to the Albert Hall. Our COMMON CAUSE effort resulted in the sale of between three and four dozen extra copies of the special Hospital number of November 12th, and Mrs. Ring secured three new regular subscribers.

LUTON.—Members of the Society have recently made an effort on behalf of the Maternity and Relief Unit for Refugees in Russia. They have undertaken a house-to-house collection, each member being asked to work in her own street or road. The task was spread over two weeks, and at the end of the time a meeting was held to receive the amounts collected.

This was addressed by Miss Geraldine Cooke, the secretary for the fund, her moving story making her hearers feel amply repaid for their efforts

At the close the amount of the collection was announced, and much pleasure was felt at the amount realised, which proved to be over £70.

MAIDENHEAD.—On Monday, January 24th, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, when a most interesting address was given by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., on the subject of the "Congress of Vienna—and After." Mrs. Robie Uniacke presided, supported by Miss Duncan and other members of the Union. The meeting was well attended and tea was afterwards served at a small charge. A vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. C. E. M. Fry and seconded by Mrs. Stepney Rawson.

WOKINGHAM, at the request of some of its members, has "adopted" a prisoner of war through Mrs. Mount's Berkshire Prisoner of War Help Committee, and is undertaking to send a fortnightly parcel of food and comforts.

Miss Etherington, 43, The Terrace, Wokingham, is kindly receiving all subscriptions and packing and despatching the parcels. Subscriptions are coming in most generously up to date. It is proposed to hold a jumble sale early in the spring, and if the prisoner scheme can be made self-supporting, part of the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the Russian and Polish Refugees Maternity Unit, which so urgently needs our assistance.

[Owing to the large amount of space devoted to the return of the Serbian Units, we are obliged to hold over several very interesting Reports sent in this week.]

Forthcoming Meetings.

FEBRUARY 17th and 18th.

London Society's Receptions to Delegates to the N.U. Council Meetings—5 and 7, Johnson Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

FEBRUARY 18th.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30
Birmingham—Grove Lane—Food Economy Lecture 3.0
Pencaitland—Trevelyn Hall—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips on Scottish Women's Hospitals—Chair, Rev. J. Coullie 8.0

FEBRUARY 19th.

Haddington—West U.F. Church—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips on Scottish Women's Hospitals—Chair, Rev. — Duncan 8.0

FEBRUARY 21st.

Bridge of Weir—Freeland Hall—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips on Scottish Women's Hospitals—Chair, Mrs. Muirhead 8.0
Bournville Schools—Food Economy 3.0

FEBRUARY 22nd.

Birmingham—Nechells—Food Economy 3.0
Bristol—National Union of Women's Suffrage Society's Annual Meeting at Hamilton's Rooms 6.30
Public Meeting—Dr. McGregor and Miss Pares will speak on "The Great Trek from Serbia"—Chair, W. C. H. Cross, Esq. 8.0
Kilmacolm—Kidston Halls—Lantern Lecture on Scottish Women's Hospitals by Dr. Mary Phillips 8.0

FEBRUARY 23rd.

Greenock—Temperance Institute—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips—Chair, Robert Kerr, Esq. 8.15
Birmingham—Sherbourne Road Schools—Food Economy Lecture 3.0
Cardiff—At Office, 132, Queen Street—Speaker, Miss Strachan, M.A.—Subject, "Women Munition Workers" 8.0
Stratford-on-Avon—The Firs—Miss Geraldine Cooke on "The Polish Maternity Unit" 4.45

FEBRUARY 24th.

Birkenhead—South End Women's Co-operative Guild—Speaker, Miss Wyse 8.0
Birmingham—St. John's Vestry, Ladywood—Miss Bett (Matron, Maternity Hospital) on "The Expectant Mother"
Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Wilson, Selly Wood, Selly Oak—Miss Geraldine Cooke on "The Polish Maternity Unit"—Chair, Mrs. H. G. Wood
Hendon and Golder's Green Branch—Annual Meeting—St. Alban's Hall, Golder's Green, N.W.—Chair, Rev. Dr. Orchard—Speaker, Miss Rinder
Highgate—Study Circle, at 3, Holly Terrace, Highgate—Subject, "War and Democracy" 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3.0—4.0

FEBRUARY 25th.

Glasgow—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Lady McInnes Shaw—Speaker, Dr. Mary Phillips

FEBRUARY 28th.

St. Andrews—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips on Scottish Women's Hospitals—Chair, Miss Bentick Smith

MARCH 1st.

Nairn—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips

MARCH 2nd.

Elgin—Lantern Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0
Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0
Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0
Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0
Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0
Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street 3.0 p.m.
Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30
Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.
Croydon—Working Party every Monday for Serbian Unit, at Walden, Stanhope Road. This address is the depôt for the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, where all work and appliances can be sent.
Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30
Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15 p.m.
Guildford and District—Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals and Russian Maternity Unit, at the Office, 1A, Mount Street Fridays, 3.0—6.0
Highgate—At 26, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited—Feb. 11th, and in future every 3rd Friday, 3.0—5.0
Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41 Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30
Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Redhill—At Miss Woodward's, 10, Fengates Road—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.15
Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—February 14th and alternate Mondays 2.30
Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45
Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30
Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops Every Monday, 3.0
South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30
Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party. Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0
Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30
Hospital Garments Every Wednesday, 2.30

Announcements.

Readers can help the Scottish Women's Hospitals by taking tickets for the SLAV CONCERT, to be given, by kind permission of Mrs. L. B. Franklin, at 32, Hyde Park Gardens, on Thursday, February 24th, at 3.15 p.m. Tea at 4 p.m. M. Simon Wery will give selections from the works of Rachmaninoff and Chopin. Miss Felicia Borelle and the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lyttelton will play Smetana's Slavonic Rhapsody, the Serenade Espagnole of Glazounoff, and a Dance by Rachmaninoff. The Czech singer, M. Borgea Oumiroff, will sing Russian songs and Czech folk-songs. Tickets, 5s. each, may be obtained from Mrs. Flinders Petrie, 8, Well Road, Hampstead.

Miss A. Maude Royden has kindly promised to give her lecture on Dostoievsky, which was unavoidably postponed in January, on February 24th, at 7.30 p.m., at the EMERSON CLUB. The lecture is to be given in aid of the INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, where tickets can be obtained.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Feb. 23rd, 8 p.m. "Wordsworth's Patriotic Poems," by Dr. Frederick Boas, M.A.

MISS A. MAUDE ROYDEN will lecture on "Dostoievski, the Russian Shakespeare," on Thursday, Feb. 24th, at 7.30 p.m., at The Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham-st., Strand, W.C. Tickets (reserved), 1s. (admission free, collection), from International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke-st., Adelphi, W.C.

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